PARISIAN FETES KEPT UP. A CABINET CRISIS AVERTED. BURNED BY AN EXPLOSION.

ANOTHER ROUND OF ENTERTAINMENTS IN HONOR OF THE GUESTS OF FRANCE.

A LUNCHEON AND RECEPTION AT THE MINISTRY OF MARINE, A DINNER AT THE TOWN HALL AND A RIG TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION

THE FEATURES OF THE DAY.

day left the Russian naval officers free in the morning, and several of them seized the chance They were, however, frequently recognized, and were loudly cheered.

At 11:45 o'clock all the Russians started for the Foreign Ministry, where a luncheon in whole route was crowded, and there was a bassy. The Quai d'Orsay was jammed with an enthusiastic crowd, who cheered and yelled cries of welcome until their voices were exhausted. The noise was deafening. Military honors were paid the guests when they entered the courtyard of the Foreign Ministry. A detachment of mounted Gardes Republicaines M. DEVELLE PROPOSES THE CZAR'S HEALTH

The table was laid in the great hall in which Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration sat. The flowers on the table were arranged so as to reproduce the form and color of the French and Russian flags. M. Develle, Minister of Foreign Affairs, presided at the luncheon. At his right sat Mme, de Mohrenheim, wife of the Russian Ambassador; at his left, Mine, Dupuy, wife of the French Premier. Baron Mohrenheim sat at Mme. Develle's right, and Admiral Avelan at her left. There were 124 guests. Most of the Frenchmen were high military or naval men, although there was a slight sprinkling of diplomatists. M. Develle toasted the Czar briefly but effusively. Baron Mohrenheim responded briefly. Coffee was taken in the garden,

where two military bands were playing.

The reception which followed the luncheon was attended by thousands. Immediately after it Admiral Avelan and his staff called upon Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, going thence to No 11 Rue de Marignan, the home of Marshal Canrobert. They passed slowly through crowded streets, deafening cheers announcing progress of their carriages.

THE DINNER AT THE TOWN HALL. The Russians were entertained by the municipal authorities at the Town Hill this evening. Although these officials are Socialists, they lavished every luxury upon the officers of the Czar. More than 2,400 crayfish were used for the bisque soup, twenty-five deer were killed to supply the course of venison, and ninety-five waiters were kept busy serving the guests. President Carnot presided, and among the 546 guests were all the members of his military household. The table of honor had the form of a horseshoe. M. Carnot sat in the place of honor; household. The table of honor had the form of a horseshoe. M. Carnot sat in the place of honor; at his right were Premier Dupuy and Baron Mohrenheim; at his left, the Prefect of the Scine and Admiral Avelan. Long curved lines of Ministers, Deputies and Russian officers stretched away on each side from the place of Mohrenheim and Avelan. The middle table was reserved for French men of letters and art. Zola, the novelist; Goncourt, the historian and essayist, and Massenet, the composer, were among the celebrated men who gathered found it. The usual toasts were given and answored with the usual cordiality.

As the army of lackeys cleared the rooms, the diners watched from the windows a great torchlight procession of choral societies, accompanied by bands and troops, march across the Place de l'Hotel de Ville. Large gilded ships, filled with orchestras and children's choruses, were pushed into the open space before the Town Hall. The Venetian masts were illuminated with thousands of electric lights. The vast square was ablaze with a hundred colors. The procession passed under the changing lights by the Town Hall, along the Avenue Victoria, the Boulevard de Sebastonol, and the whole length of the boulevards

the changing lights by the Town Hall, along the Avenue Victoria, the Boulevard de Sebastopol, and the whole length of the boulevards to the Place de la Madeleine, from which point the line of march was down the Rue Royale to the Place de la Concorde, where the torchbearers disbanded. Throughout the parade the crash of military music and the cheers of the spectators filled the air. The delight of the throngs in the streets and on the roofs seemed boundless.

officers and distinguished civilians had gathered to hear an orchestral concert, conducted by Taffanel. The programme consisted exclusively of French and Russian compositions. President Carnot remained until midnight.

Admiral Avelan, the commander of the Russian squadron, and invited him and the officers accompanying him to attend a gala performance at the Opera House on Saturday, and a ban-quet in the machinery gallery on Sunday. The Admiral accepted the invitation, and expressed to the committee his warmest gratification at the nature of the reception that had been ac-corded him and his officers. It would, he said, leave an indeible memory in the hearts of all Russians, their children and grandchildren. In the course of his remarks Admiral Avelan characterized the French reception as "super-natural."

natural."

M. Edouard Herve, of the "Soleil," in replying to the Admiral, said: "Present circumstances themselves are supernatural, since they produce a miracle by suspending our political divisions. In mediaeval times men had 'the truce of God'; now it is the truce of Russia."

The "Figaro," with the assistance of Sarah Bernhardt, Sybil Sanderson and Yvette Guilbert, will give an entertainment for the Russians before they leave the city.

The enthusiasm this evening has not shown a sign that Paris is tiring of the fetes. Flowers have been strewn before the horses of Admiral Avelan's carriage wherever he has gone to-day. Scores of well-dressed Parisians have burst through the police lines to shake hands with the Russians.

RUMORED SUCCESS OF THE MATABELE.

Johannesburg. Oct. 19.—Kaffir rumors have reached here to the effect that the Matabele have defeated the British South Africa Company's column under command of Captain Raaf. Although no confirmation of the rumors can be obtained, they have seriously affected the market.

London, Oct. 19.—Rider Haggard, the novelist and South African traveller, said to-day, in speaking of the war with the Matabele: "The fighting

is impossible for them to exist being the people."

Mr. Haggard talked at length of the best methods of fighting South African tribes. He thought that the Fort Salisbury and Fort Victoria columns, now advancing upon the Matabele, ought to be supported by reserves, who could be called to the front in case of reverses. The recent South African wars, he said, had shown that the initial error of the British was to underrate the enemy.

London, Oct. 19.—The report that Herbert Spen-cer was dangerously ill at Brighton has been found to be a canard. Mr. Spencer is at his London home, No. 64 Avenue Road, N. W. He has been in feeble health for some time, and since his return from Brighton he has remained in the house, and has not done his usual amount of work, although he gives short dictations daily to his secretary. His friends any that his con-dition, while far from dangerous, is not satis-factory, and that he needs assiduous care to restore his strength fully and to enable him to work as energetically as formerly. They do not doubt that with such care he will regain his healths.

ENTHUSIASM FOR RUSSIANS. THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT NEARLY DIS-MEMBERED.

> COUNT TAAFFE OFFERS TO ABANDON THE FRAN-CHISE BILL-HIGH OFFICIALS WITH THE EMPEROR.

Vienna, Oct. 19.-A Cabinet crisis to-day emed inevitable, but it is now believed to have been averted. The trouble has been due chiefly to the Franchise bill, over which all the parties are irritated.

Count Kalnoky, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Imperial House for the whole to take a stroll on the boulevards in mufti. Monarchy, and Count Taaffe, visited Emperor Francis Joseph yesterday, and, it is reported, submitted their resignations to him. They were with the Emperer again to-night.

President Chiumecky, of the lower house, their honor was given by M. Develle. The had an audience with Emperor Francis Joseph in Buda-Pesth this evening and presented his repetition of the scenes of yesterday, when the resignation. His reason for wishing to retire Russians were proceeding to the Russian Em- is that the German Liberals have been placed and have placed him in an exceedingly difficult since the introduction of the Electoral Reform bill. The Emperor refused to accept his resignation. Count Taaffe assured Chlumecky of his readiness to abandon the bill. The Emperor concented to a dissolution of the Reichsrath in case the coercion policy for Bohemia should be rejected. Whether the Suffrage bill has been abandoned permanently or only temporarily is not known.

> The Franchise bill, which was introduced on October 10, in the Lower House of the Reichsrath by Count Taaffe, Minister of the Interior, provides that the right to vote shall be extended to all who have attained their twenty-fourth year, have accomplished their military obligations, and have lived in one place at least six months. Illiterate persons will be permitted to vote only when paying direct taxes and when they shall have served their time in the army. Persons of that class will, ployment of the State.

> It was said at the time the bill was introduced that the Government's only object was to allay the agitation of the Socialists in favor of universal suffrage. It was known that the Conservatives would oppose the measure, but the Government hoped to patch up a majority out of the other elements composing the Reichsrath. In this it appears to have failed, and the bill is probably doomed. The bill introduced by the Government a few days ago to sanction the action of the Ministry in declaring Prague and other places in Bohemia to be

in a state of siege will also fail of a majority, Ritter von Zaleski. Polish Minister without portfolio; Dr. Steinbach, Austrian Minister of Finance, and all the German members of the party of the Left in the Reichstag have jointly and commenting on the Government's action with indignation. The circular declares that in its last programme the Government promised to maintain existing National rights and privileges, which it is now attempting to set aside. It further accuses the Government of a breach of parliamentary usage in submitting to the issued a circular rejecting the Franchise bill It further accuses the Government of a breach
of parliamentary usage in submitting to the
Reichsrath a bill providing for a sweeping reform without previously consulting the political
parties and the competent leaders of the people.

The members of the Left declare that they
are not unwilling to support a certain extension of the franchise to increase the number
of Deputies who will be representatives of the
workingmen.

THE MOORS INVESTING MELILLA.

ROUNDED THE TRIBESMEN AT ONE POINT.

Madrid says that the Moors are at work night and day digging trenches around Melilla. They are also busily engaged in strengthening the heights dominating Fort Guariach, the attempted building of which on a site occupied by a Moorish saint's grave precipitated the attack upon the Spanish

garrison at Mellila. The natives, according to the dispatch, are throwing up breastworks on the right bank of the river Ouro.

In an interview to-day Senor Canovas del Castillo blamed the Government for its inaction in face of the hostile attitude of the Moors.

Madrid, Oct 19.—The "Heraldo" to-day publishes a dispatch from Tangier, saying that the forces of the Sultan of Morocco have surrounded the hostile Frajana, Mezquita and Mazuza Kabyles, who made the recent attack on the Spanish narrison at Mellila. The place at which the tribesmen are said to be surrounded is between Talifet and the Atlas Mountains.

Mountains.

The Queen Regent has signed a decree authorizing unlimited credit for the Melilla expedition. The cost of the preparations and the partial shipment of troops has been 25,000,000 francs.

A NATIONAL FUNERAL FOR MACMAHON.

that Marshal MacMahon should have a National funeral from the Eglise des Invalides on Sunday. as the Czar has manifested a wish that Admiral Avelan and the other Russian officers shall pay last honors to the dead soldier.

The body will be conveyed to-morrow from the

chateau in which the General died the Town Church at Montcresson, w a number of priests. Senators, Deputies and Ministers will be in waiting to receive it. The coffin will be placed upon a bier draped with black velvet pall, trimmed with silver fringe, the tricolor of France, and a Field Marshal's flag. High mass will be celebrated and the Archbishop of Lyons will pronounce absolution. The entire interior of the church will be draped in black. The body will remain in the church until nightfall, in order that visitors may take a last look at the libitations dead. After dark it will be removed to a chapel, where it will remain until taken to Paris.

Count Von Munster, German Ambassador to France, to-day sent a telegraphic message to Mme. MacMahon saying that as a token of deep sympathy Emperor William had charged him to , osit a wreath upon the coffin of the Field Ma. chal. Among the many other dispatches of condelence received was one addressed to the son of General MacMahon from the Duc d'Aumale, saying; "Your illustrious father had been my comrade. I had been his chief, and he mine. I always loved and admired him. I weep over his body sincerely."

DEPOCREESS OF SOCIALISM IN CERMANN. number of priests, Senators,

PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN GERMANY. Berlin, Oct. 19.-The "Vorwaerts," the organ of the Social Democrats, to-day publishes the report which will be submitted to the annual Socialist Congress to be held in Cologne next week. Much of the report is devoted to the recent elections for members of the Reichstag, in which the Socialists made heavy gains. The report admits, however, that it will be impossible to maintain the rapid progress of Socialism as shown at the polls in the late elections, since the forces of resistance must increase. The Socialist party now distances by more than 500,000 votes the polling strength of any other party. Returns are quoted to show the firm foothold the party has established in many agricultural and ultra-conservative districts. The report contends that, owing to the enthusiasm and self-abnegation of the adherents of Socialism, the party does not spend in elections a quarter as much money as is expended by any of the other parties. It is stated that the Executive Committee of the party finds the utmost tifficulty in supplying the demands throughout the Empire for the foundation of new branches and the extension of existing branches, and for public speakers and literature. The report closes with the usual list of convictions for political offences during the year. The sentences imposed on persons thus convicted aggregate over eighty-six years' imprisonment, and the fines amount to 1,287 marks. It is noteworthy, however, that the penalties include punishment inflicted upon Anarchists and Independent Socialists, with whom the Social Democratic party usually disclaims any connection.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY OCTOBER 20, 1893.-TWELVE PAGES.

SEWER GAS BLOWS UP AMONG CHILDREN.

THEY HAD BUILT A BONFIRE NEAR A MAN-HOLE-FOUR YOUNGSTERS BURNED AND

A WOMAN DUMB FROM FRIGHT-A GREAT CROWD GATHERS.

Four children were badly burned, a woman stricken dumb by fright and a whole neighborhood thrown into a convulsion of excitement by an explosion of sewer gas in the crowded Hebrew distriet at Delancey and Ridge sts. Happily, none of the children are fatally injured. For a week a strong smell of gas has come from the manhole in the centre of the cross roadway.

Little Nathan Thier, six years old, was playing with other children in front of No. 72 Ridge-st. just after 8 o'clock last night, and presently began to build a bonfire. It was close to the manhole, and as the children began to dance around

manhole, and as the children began to dance around the blazing pile there came a deafening crash, the cover of the manhole flew up into the air, a sheet of flame shot up and out in two yellow streaks that reached the sidewalk. Almost simultaneously with this explosion came another roar and crash, and the plate of a second manhole, fifty feet away, at the corner of the two streets, flew upward, shattered in fragments by the force of the explosion. The crash was followed by a shattering of glass from the windows of the houses.

Sergeant Judson Golden, of the Twelfth Precinct, sent a quick call for the reserves from the Delancey-st, police station. Within a few minutes the mob which had gathered in the street had quieted down and gone back to their homes. Then it was found that Nathan Thier, the author of the mischief; Carrie Schweigert, eight years old: Morris Gelb, seven years old, and Thomas Fister, eight years old, had all been more or less badiy burned about the head, arms and legs. They were taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

Mrs. Rachel Cohen, thirty-eight years old, who saw the accident, feel into a swoon, and as she recovered consciousness it was found that her speech had gone. For three hours she remained dumb, unable to articulate a syllable, and it was not until late last night that she was able to speak, though with considerable effort and pain. All the children will recover.

INTRIGUE ENDS IN MURDER AND SUICIDE

THE ALLEGED SON OF A FRENCH NOBLEMAN SHOOTS A YOUNG WOMAN AND KILLS HIMSELF.

A French intrigue ended in murder last night. Maurice de Cornellissen, who had always led a disreputable life, in his last hours tried to publish the story of his mother's weakness. Then he shot and dangerously wounded Emelie Alexandre, with whom he had lived and who had deserted him, and finally he sent a bullet into his own brain, dying instantly.

In the maudlin memoir, addressed to the newspapers, Cornellissen says he was the H-

MR. CARNEGIE TO LAWRENCE T. NEAL.

HE CORRECTS A MISSTATEMENT MADE BY THE

Hon. Lawrence T. Neal, Chillicothe, Ohio

FATAL COLLISION NEAR TRENTON.

FIVE TRAMPS KILLED ON THE PHILADELPHIA

between two freight trains on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad between the bridge over the belaware at Vardley and Trenton Junction, five tramps were killed. The bodies have not yet been identified. Conductor Allman, of one of the trains, was seriously, but not fatally injured. The accident occurred soon after 10 o'clock. The responsibility for it has not yet been fixed.

passed a bad night, and his condition to-day is perceptibly worse than it was yesterday. Drs. Pep-per and Andrew will go to Wallingford this even-ing for another consultation with the resident phy-

A NEW GERMAN WAR MINISTER.

Berlin, Oct. 19.—The Emperor to-day appointed General Brousart Schellendorf to the office of Minister of War, made vacant by the resignation of General von Kaitenborn-Stachau, who will receive the command of an army corps.

THE QUEEN'S REGRET AT GOUNOD'S DEATH.

Paris, Oct. 19.—Queen Victoria sent from Balmoral to the British Embassy to-day the following telegram: "I have just learned of Gounod's death.

Please express to his widow and family my sympathy and deep regret. I have a most profound admiration for the works of the great master."

Jean de Reszke, the famous tenor, telegraphed to-day to Mme. Gounod: "Your husband's art has lost its most sublime apostie."

A NEW GERMAN WAR MINISTER.

Berlin, Oct. 19.—The Emperor to-day appointed a reunion of the Maryland Society Sons of the American Revolution. The society always holds its annual meeting on Peggy Stewart Day. Descendants of Alexander Stewart, the Annapolis merchant to whom the tea was consigned, and who applied the match to the British vessel, are members of the dynamization. The meeting to-night was held in the Lyceum Parlors. Captain Henry Perkins Goddard delivered the annual address, after which there was a reception and banquet to the Officers of the Bociety of the Checinnati and Sons of the Revolutions and to the American Revolution. The society always holds its annual meeting on Peggy Stewart Day. Descendants of Alexander Stewart, the Annapolis merchant to whom the tea was consigned, and who applied the match to the British vessel, are members of the drantation. The meeting are reception and colonial bance. Captain Henry Perkins of American Revolution. The meeting receive the annual address, after which there was a reception and colonial bance. Among the officers present which there was a reception and colonial bance. Among the officers of the Brutish vessel, are members of the Revolutions and to the American Revolution. The meeting receive the match to th

BROOKLYN'S OUTPOURING.

APPLAUSE FOR MR. SCHIEREN.

DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO HIS CAUSE.

AN ENORMOUS GATHERING IN THE BROOKLYN H. WILSON, F. W. HINRICHS, A. AUGUS-

> OTHERS-E. M. SHEPARE'S TAUNTS AT THE POOR PUP-

The evidence of a popular uprising of the people of Brooklyn in support of the Republican and Reform candidate for Mayor to succeed "Boss" McLaughlin's man, and to cleanse the debased and corrupted municipal administration, were many and great at the mass-The nomination for Mayor was offered to Charles A. Schleren by no less than five orwith ringing cheers. The spacious hall was crowded to the doors, and many Democrats as his party the proper measure of power, and well as Republicans were present. The speakers represented both parties, and were cheered

A few of those upon the platform were A. W. Tenney, Theodore B. Willis, William G. Low, Benjamin F. Blair, Horace E. Dresser, Stephen M. Griswold, W. W. Goodrich, Henry W. Maxwell, L. L. Woodhouse, R. Ross Appleton, John A. Taylor, Joseph Benjamin, William C. Wallace, Daniel G. Harriman, A. S. Bacon, William H. Williams, John J. Allen, F. W. Hinrichs, Dr. E. J. Coombs, Jesse Johnson, John H. Burtis, E. H. Hobbs, Richard Young, Franklin Allen, and W. J. Buttling,

A WELCOME TO MR. SCHIEREN.

The platform was decorated with flags, and a and played patriotic airs as the great assemblage gathered. The thousands present rose as one man and welcomed Mr. Schieren when he appeared upon the platform.

Benjamin F. Blair, chairman of the Republican Executive Committee, called the meeting to order. He said that the reorganized Republican party devoted itself to the duty of the present hour. That was to throw off the corrupt Democ-

MR. SCHIEREN'S ACCEPTANCE.

that you have shown in your business career.
You will be supported by many thousands of independent Democrats who are tired of one-man power. We believe that Election Day will be harbinger of a brighter should be the best business and a revolver on the floor by his side. In the same moment, then te the harbinger of a brighter chapter in the history of our city, and that you will give to the city a government of the people, for the people and by Andrew Carnegie has sent the following brief but pointed note to Lawrence T. Neal, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio:

New-York, October 19, 1803.

New-York, October 19, 1803.

New-York of the following brief of "Schieren as he rose to speak. There were cries the serpent's head reared up and, with a low hiss, darted out at him. He jumped back in time to saved himself. Herman Eislie, the dead man's father, was at last found, and his task it was to relieve the body of his son from the embrace of the

and determined efforts of our citizens can remove. (Appiause.)

I place myself squarely upon, the platforms adopted by the Republican City Convention and all other independent organizations; they seem to accord and with one voice to protest against the power that has as long controlled and missuled the affairs of our city, and overburdened us with heavy taxes. The fair fame of Brooklyn seems to be under a cloud, which those men have brought upon it. I desire to make the promise that if the citizens of Brooklyn will elect me to the high and responsible office of their Chief Magistrate. I will endeavor to administer the affairs of the city to the best of my ability, and give them an economic administration of municipal affairs in every department, and without favoritism to any one man, or any set of men, but only for the good and best interest of the people and represent all the people. (Applause.)

With this declaration, I appeal to the citzens.

Henry W. Maxwell spoke for the Committee of One Hundred in the absence of James McKeen,

the resolutions adopted by the committee, here-tofore published. He added: "We are confident you will be elected and we only ask that you take office absolutely free from promise to any DEMOCRATS FOR THE CANDIDATE.

cratic Club, had a hearty reception. He spoke of the lack of political information in the city. not act on a nomination without five days' notice, but on Saturday night it would doubtless indorse Mr. Schieren. He had been at work for months and this result could be regarded as fruit of the seed already sown. Honest Democrats came together early in the summer and resolved to combine with Republicans to cleanse the Augean stables which disgraced the city. Mr. Boody was not Mayor of the city, the Mayor was composite, formed of six or seven men. The charter placed all the responsibility of government upon the Mayor. Mr. Boody said his duty was to "provide for the boys," but the Democratic party was larger than any organization. The Democratic organization was represented by McLaughlin, Shevlin, Furey, McGarry and Coffey. Coffey a few years ago did not have much substance, but now boasted of possessing half a million of dollars. He had gone into the do-nothing business, which seemed to be the most profitable business in Brooklyn. not act on a nomination without fire days'

AN APPEAL TO GERMANS.

WELL KNOWN CITIZENS ASK THEM TO VOTE AGAINST MAYNARD.

SUPPORT EDWARD T. BARTLETT, THEY SAY AND HELP TO SAVE THE STATE FROM DISGRACE AND DANGER.

The following appeal was adopted vesterday by the German-American Reform Union: "To the German-American Voters of the State

of New-York. "The nomination of Isaac H. Maynard as a candidate for a seat on the highest judicial bench of the State of New-York is the most insolent insult that can be offered to the moral sense and the self-respect of the people.

"That Maynard has committed one of the

worst crimes known to the law in stealing an

official certificate of election for the purpose of bringing the State Senate under the power of his party has been most conclusively set forth by the bar associations of several cities in this State. "His own friends do not deny the fact. They only seek to justify his criminal act by the

plea that in doing what he did he secured to they affirm that, therefore, Maynard is entitled to the judgeship as a reward.

"This attempt at a justification is, if pos sible, worse than the crime itself. If crime is city and county and many Independents were justified when it is committed for the purpose of regulating the distribution of political power, will soon transform our democratic government into the wildest anarchy. When criminals are made judges, because they are criminals, and in order to reward them for their crimes, there will soon be an end of all right and justice, of the government of law and of the security of

"We, therefore, appeal to all good citizens without distinction of party, and especially to our German fellow citizens, who have the honor and welfare of the commonwealth at heart, to resist with all their strength the revolting de resist with all their strength the revolting de-mand made upon them by the nomination of Maynard, and to vote as one man for his hon-orable and able oponent, E. T. Bartlett, that the judicial bench may be saved from the appalling pollution, and the State of New-York from the disgrace and danger which the election of May-nard would inevitably bring with it. "THE GERMAN-AMERICAN REFORM UNION "The Committee"

"OSWALD OTTENDORFER,
"ARTHUR VON BRIESEN,
"LOUIS WINDMUELLER,

fangs buried in the flesh.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT BRUNSWICK.

ceipts to date for the relief fund are \$17,300 27. Strict and proper accounts are kept of all money and provisions received and given out. At the proper time a correct statement will be made for the benefit of the public.

There were officially reported to-day thirty-one new cases and one death. The weather is warmer, with rain falling at intervals and drizzling showers.

ALMOST KILLED BY A LIVE WIRE.

mpany cut the wire and saved the boy's life, the lad's hands were badly burned, but Dr. Hollixer restored him to consciousness, He was at

A POLICEMAN BEATEN IN AN ARMORY.

HE HAD TRIED TO ARREST ONE OF THE SOL lyn, on Wednesday night, over the arrest of Peter Armsburger, a private in Company G. Arms-burger was to be married next month. He worked for Frederick Yunker, a butcher at No. 939 Broadmory on Wednesday night, and Court Officer Sand-land called upon Policeman Priddy to assist him in making the arrest. The captain of the company told Priddy he had no right to arrest a militiaman in uniform and in the armory. Priddy, however, arrested Armsburger and placed the "nippers" on him. His four hundred comrades became greatly excited. They advanced on the officer and beat him.

him.

Colonel Eddy gave orders for Priddy and Armsburger to be brought to his room, where Priddy was found to be badly bruised. Armsburger was finally taken away in a patrol wagon. Colonel Eddy will bring charges against Policeman Priddy. When arraigned yesterday Armsburger pleaded guilty, and said he had been led into error by fast company. He was sent to the penitentiary for three months.

that the anonymous benefactor who gave the Zarncke Library of 13,000 volumes to Cornell University is William H. Sage, one of the trustees of the university and a son of Henry W. Sage, chairman of the Board of Trustees.

YIELDING TO FILIBUSTERS

SENATE DEADLOCK BROKEN.

A COMPROMISE BETWEEN FRIENDS OF RE-PEAL AND SILVER MEN.

THE STEERING COMMITTEE'S PLAN.

REPEAL TO TAKE EFFECT ON JANUARY OR JULY 1, 1895-A BOND ISSUE ALSO PROVIDED FOR-

THE NEW MEASURE, TO BE PRESENTED AT ONCE, LIKELY TO PASS BOTH

THE SENATE AND HOUSE, WHETHER THE PRESIDENT

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, Oct. 19 .- A few minutes after o'clock this afternoon, while the dilatory con test over the approval of Monday's journal, without visible signs of abatement, Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia, was seen to hurry neryously across the floor of the Senate Chamber to where Mr. Teller sat and whisper a few words in the silver leader's ear. Mr. Voorhees, the luckless and irresolute manager of the forthe afternoon, wearied with the endlessness of the debate on the purely frivolous and dilatory question of the technical correctness of the jour nal clerk's entries. Mr. Faulkner, his neminal lieut-nant, was in charge of the side-tracked Voorhees bill, and represented for the moment all the power and authority of the majority leadership. As he spoke to the Colorado Senator, Mr. Teller's eyes twinkled and his habitually intense and serious expression changed to a gratified smile. He nodded his head quickly two or three times, and his face shone with a strange satisfaction which it has not worn

THE DEADLOCK AT LAST BROKEN. Mr. Faulkner's few sentences had an imme-

repeal began

since the contest for and against unconditional

diate and surprising effect upon the situation in the Senate. Mr. Butler, who was talking bitterly against the proposed change of rules, had just brought his speech to an abrupt conclusion, and rising at this opportune moment, to the great surprise and mystification of the galleries, In prespapers, Connellissen says he was the lilegitimate son of a French hobleman, who
afterward deserted his mother. Later she met
the Connel decornellissen, who allowed her son
to use his name. Cornellissen began life as
a vate in the Belgian laters, who allowed her son
to use his name. Cornellissen began life as
a vate in the Belgian laters, in 18th later and a riding mater. In 18th later and a riding mater.

He was a riding
master in the Central Park Riding Academy
when he met the Alexander woman, who had
been only three mouths separated from her
later and the Hotel
LAAvenir, No. 18th Princest.

After two years the woman, with her boy
Reni, resolved to return to her hustand. From
this time, a remaining later to the place of the pl Mr. Teller asked leave to withdraw the dilatory

to the pressure of numbers and authority, and accepted that inevitable policy of compromise which had been foreseen and predetermined cluded, was the motive power of Mr. Teller's willing and eager withdrawal of his dilatory motion, and the sudden and peaceful termination of the three days' deadlock.

found the Democratic "Steering Committee" still wrestling with the difficult problem of forcing a compromise, and the Administration minority still holding out against the enforce Gorman's delicate and self-sufficing diplomacy feared, indeed, to intrust an adjustment of party differences to the rude shocks and dangerous pitfalls of a caucus debate. To sugarspare the sensibilities of the Democrats like Mr. Mills, whose feelings would be outraged by an application of the rude test of numerical whose eight members were at least friendly to the Administration, should themselves anticlupon the signature of each Senator to its provisions. This sensible and practical suggestion caught the fancy of the Administra-tion members of the committee, eager to escouncils as a refractory minority. The assent of Messrs. Ransom, Gray, White and Vilas having been gained to Mr. Gorman's plan, its exeafternoon in the Appropriations Committee room, and one by one leading Democration Senators were summoned from the Senate chamber to give their approval to the com-promise measure. To eliminate, so far as might be, all possible points of difference, the "Steering Committee" wisely selected the sim-plest form of bill to begin with.

The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law was to be decreed, of course, in order to give at least a nominal effect to the much-disputed plank adopted at Chicago. But the date of repeal was to be set somewher: in 1895, either January ! or July 1, so as to meet the contention that a

at which the question of unconditional repeal or indefinite retention could be passed on by a vote of the people.

No change wis made in the amount of silver to be purchased, in order to forestall any objection from possible filibusters that the compromise gave less to silver than the existing statute.

To conciliate the Administration and the radical Eastern gold men like Senator McPherson, a bend issue provision was attached, continuing the power of the Secretary to issue bonds to replenish the gold reserve in his discretion up to a limit, not definitely set, between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000.

Thus two single points were left not rigidly agreed on, to be subject to further adjustment, either in the Senate or in co-operation with the representatives of the Administration. One was the date when the repeal should take effect—either January 1 or July 1, 1695. By the advocates of the latter day the argument is